Higher Education in South Carolina



A presentation for

The Governor's Higher Education Task Force

Meeting 1 – May 5, 2006

Higher Education Organization in SC

Public Higher Education

SC Commission on Higher Education

14 member Commission responsible for coordinating public higher education with dual roles of advocacy & accountability

33 Public Colleges & Universities

3 Research Institutions

10 Four-Year Teaching Universities

4 Two-Year USC Regional Campuses

State Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education

16 Technical Colleges

Independent Colleges & Universities in South Carolina

28 headquartered in SC including:

23 Senior Institutions

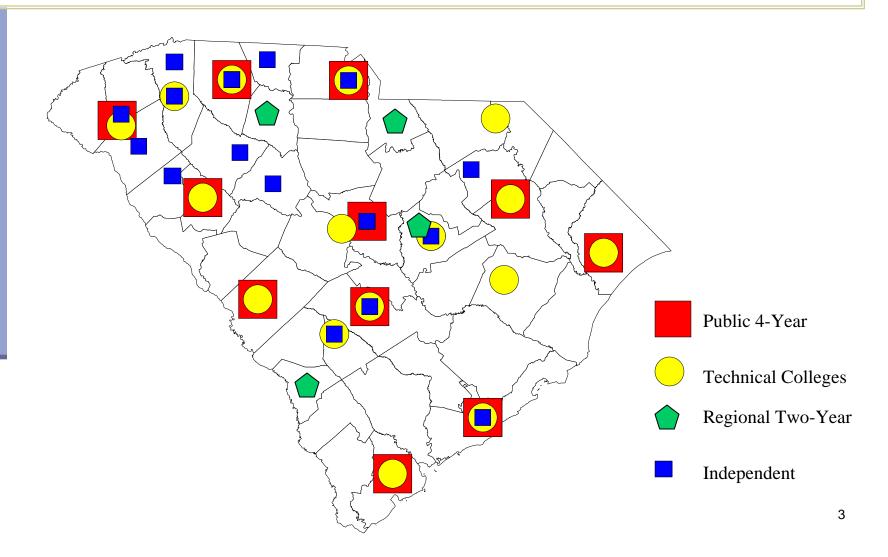
3 Two-Year Institutions

2 Professional Schools (Law and Chiropractic)

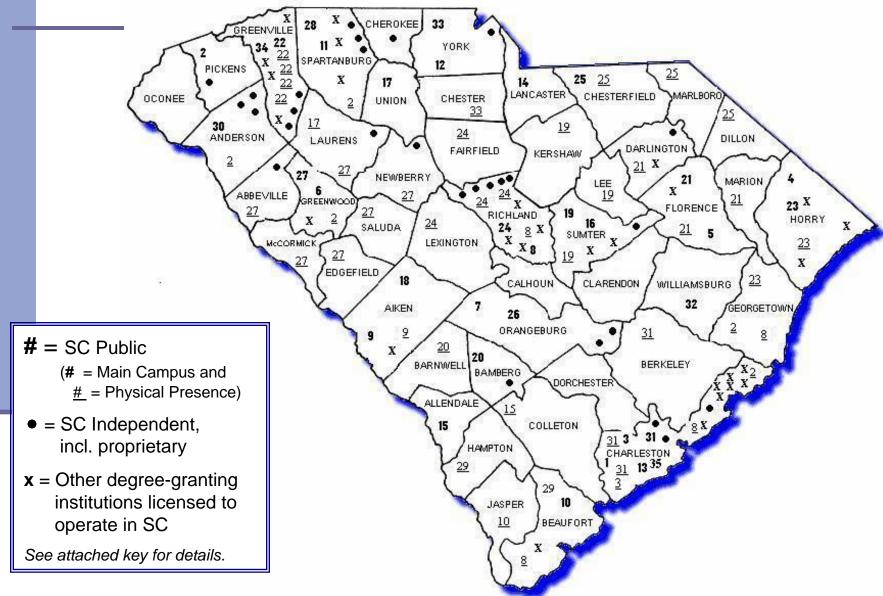
15 other degree-granting institutions licensed by CHE to operate in SC

Links to each are accessible at www.che.sc.gov

General Locations of Public and Independent SC Institutions



Locations of All SC Colleges & Universities



Key to Map of All SC Colleges & Universities

Public Senior Institutions

- 1) The Citadel
- 2) Clemson University
- 3) College of Charleston
- 4) Coastal Carolina University
- 5) Francis Marion University
- 6) Lander University
- 7) SC State University
- 8) USC-Columbia
- 9) USC-Aiken
- 10) USC-Beaufort
- 11) USC-Upstate
- 12) Winthrop University
- 13) Medical University of SC

Two-Year Regional Campuses

- 14) USC-Lancaster
- 15) USC-Salkehatchie
- 16) USC-Sumter
- 17) USC-Union
- **●** = SC Independent Institutions, incl. Proprietary
- X = Other Degree-Granting Institutions Licensed to Operate in SC

Technical Colleges

- 18) Aiken
- 19) Central Carolina
- 20) Denmark
- 21) Florence-Darlington
- 22) Greenville
- 23) Horry-Georgetown
- 24) Midlands
- 25) Northeastern
- 26) Orangeburg-Calhoun
- 27) Piedmont
- 28) Spartanburg
- 29) Technical College of the Lowcountry
- 30) Tri-County
- 31) Trident
- 32) Williamsburg
- 33) York
- 34) <u>University Center of Greenville</u> Clemson, Furman, Lander, MUSC, SC State, USC-Columbia, USC-Upstate, Greenville Tech
- 35) <u>Lowcountry Graduate Center</u> Citadel, College of Charleston, MUSC

SC Higher Education Statistics

Headcount Enrollment, Fall 2000 to Fall 2005

Trend in Headcount Enrollment in South Carolina's Public and Independent Colleges

	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2003	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	% Change over 1 Year 04 to 05	% Change over 5 Years 00 to 05
Public Institutions	155,519	158,661	167,563	171,893	172,386	174,686	1.3%	12.3%
Research	43,539	42,398	44,276	44,607	45,139	46,729	3.5%	7.3%
Comprehensive Teaching	44,904	45,937	48,206	48,641	48,365	49,074	1.5%	9.3%
2-Yr Regional Campuses	3,158	3,335	3,186	3,221	3,254	3,158	-3.0%	0.0%
Technical Colleges	63,918	66,991	71,895	75,424	75,628	75,725	0.1%	18.5%
Independent Institutions	31,849	34,319	35,503	36,866	38,256	38,760	1.3%	21.7%
Independent Senior	31,266	33,684	34,873	36,129	37,469	38,015	1.5%	21.6%
Independent 2-Yr	583	635	630	737	787	745	-5.3%	27.8%
Statewide Total	187,368	192,980	203,066	208,759	210,642	212,701	1.0%	13.5%

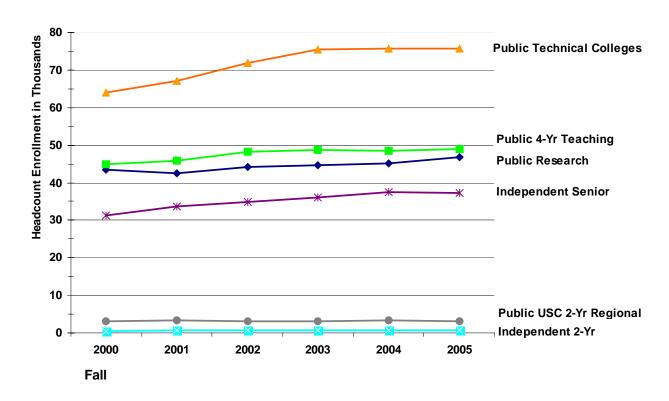
^{*}USC Beaufort received approval to transition from 2 to 4-yr status in June 2002. USC Beaufort is included in the Teaching Sector Institution data for each year shown

NOTE: <u>Data include only those reporting data to SC CHE for CHEMIS</u>. Included are all 33 public institutions, all but two (American College of Building Arts and Charleston School of Law which were approved in 2004) of the 25 senior and professional SC independent institutions, and all but two (Clinton Junior College and Forrest Junior College) of the three SC independent two-year institutions, and one institution (South University) of the 15 licensed by CHE to operate in SC.

Fall Headcount Enrollment by Type Institution Fall 2000 to Fall 2005

212,701 Total Fall 2005 Headcount (14% increase over 5 yrs)

174,686 or 82% Enrolled in Public (12% increase over 5 yrs) 38,760 or 18% Enrolled in Independent (22% increase over 5 yrs)



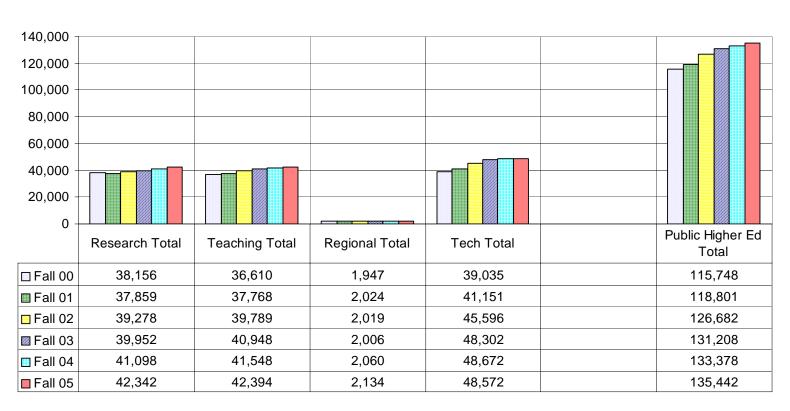
Characteristics of Fall 2005 Headcount Enrollment

Additional details regarding the makeup of Fall 2005 Headcount Enrollment

		Percent o	f Enrollment ti			
	Fall 2005 Headcount	From SC	Under- Graduate	Full- Time	Minority	Female
Public	174,686	84%	88%	65%	28%	61%
Research Universities	46,729	72%	70%	83%	15%	54%
Comprehensive Teaching	49,074	77%	87%	78%	29%	62%
Two-Year Regional	3,158	99%	100%	52%	32%	65%
Technical Colleges	75,725	97%	100%	45%	36%	65%
Independent Institutions	38,015	70%	86%	83%	36%	61%
SC Total	212,701	82%	88%	68%	30%	61%

Increase in Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE) For Public Institutions

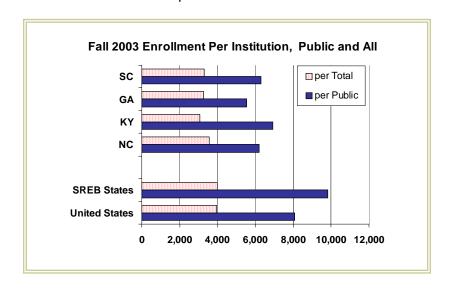
FTE Enrollment has increased by 17% for Public Institutions from 115,478 to 135,442 from fall 2000 to fall 2005.



How Does SC's Enrollment Compare to Neighboring States?

Г	Higher Education Enrollment	Resident Population		# Higher Education Institutions in 2003-04		t Paniliatian S Enrallment her		# Higher Education Institutions in Enrollment per		Higher Ed Enrollment as a % of
	Fall 2003	2004	US Rank	Public 4-Yr	Public 2-Yr	Private	Total	per Public	per Total	Resident Population
SC	207,601	4,198,000	25	13	20	30	63	6,291	3,295	4.9%
GA	411,061	8,829,000	9	22	52	52	126	5,555	3,262	4.7%
KY	235,743	4,146,000	26	8	26	43	77	6,934	3,062	5.7%
NC	464,430	8,541,000	11	16	59	55	130	6,192	3,573	5.4%
SREB States	5,472,906	105,391,000	-	235	442	707	1,384	8,084	3,954	5.2%
United States	16,885,843	293,655,000	-	634	1,086	2,516	4,236	9,817	3,986	5.8%

Source: SREB for Higher Education Enrollment and Resident Population. Chronicle Almanac Issue for Number of Institutions.



SAT's of Entering Freshmen

SAT AVERAGES, Combined Mean (Verbal + Math)

First-Time Entering Fall Freshmen (including Foreign, Provisional & Students Age 22 & Above)

Public Institutions, Fall Terms 2000 through 2005

Data below for SC Higher Education Institutions include only SAT Scores

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average for Senior Public Institutions	1086	1086	1091	1102	1103	1112
Research Universities	1147	1143	1158	1172	1176	1193
Comprehensive Teaching	1037	1037	1038	1044	1042	1046
Average for 2-Year USC Regional Campuses	905	914	922	930	932	934

SAT AVERAGES, SC Compared to Nation

Annual College Board Report on Scores of High School Seniors

*SAT Scores of High School Test Takers. Tests taken by high school seniors as of March of the graduating year.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
National Average	1019	1020	1020	1026	1026	1028
National Participation Rate	44%	45%	46%	48%	48%	49%
SC Average	966	974	981	989	986	993
SC Participation Rate	59%	57%	59%	59%	62%	64%

^{*}Source for scores of high school seniors are from College Board Annual Reports

Graduation Rates

Graduation Rates - Four- and Two Year Institutions

Graduation Rates are defined as the percentage of first-time, full-time degree seeking students earning a degree within 150% of normal program time. For baccalaureate programs, graduation within 6 years and for associate degree programs, graduation within 3 years. The rates do not account for students who may have transferred out to other institutions and graduated.

4-yr Cohort Entering Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completion Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public 4-Yr	53.0%	55.0%	55.9%	57.0%	58.2%
Independent 4-Yr	53.4%	52.9%	45.5%	47.3%	51.0%
*National					
4-year Institutions	53.0%	54.5%	54.3%	54.3%	55.3%

2-yr Cohort Entering Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Completion Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public 2-Yr	14.4%	15.0%	14.4%	14.8%	15.5%
Independent 2-Yr	34.6%	34.2%	31.9%	30.6%	39.9%
*National					
2-year Institutions	30.0%	29.8%	29.1%	30.6%	30.0%

Note: Does not apply to MUSC. USC B included as a two-year due to recent transition from 2- to 4-year status

^{*}Source for National Statistics: The National Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis by NCHEMS. Six-year rates for baccalaureate students and three-year rates for associate degree students.

Retention Rates

(Freshman to Sophomore)

SC Retention Rates, Degree-Seeking Students - Fall to Fall

Cohort of Full-Time, First-time, Degree Seeking Freshmen

	Fall '99 to Fall '00	Fall '04 to Fall '05
Public	70%	67%
Research Universities	85%	85%
Comprehensive Teaching	74%	70%
Two-Year Regional	57%	55%
Technical Colleges	55%	54%
Independent Institutions	not avail	70%
Four-Year	not avail	71%
Two-Year	not avail	52%
Source: SC CHEMIS		

Available National Data:

First-time Freshmen returning Sophomore Year 1995 2002 Nation 74% 74% 4 year 56% 55% 2 year SC 4 year 74% 77% 2 year 47% 49%

Source: NCHEMS, National Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis, www.higheredinfo.org

Degrees Awarded

Degrees Awarded - July 1 to June 30, 2004-05

	Public	Independent	Total
Associates	6,826	431	7,257
Bachelors	13,614	5,653	19,267
Masters	3,904	1,239	5,143
Doctoral/1st Prof	1,078	277	1,355
Total	25,422	7,600	33,022

% of Degrees Awarded by Type Institution

	Public	Independent	Total
Associates	94%	6%	100%
Bachelors	71%	29%	100%
Masters	76%	24%	100%
Doctoral/1st Prof	80%	20%	100%
Total	77%	23%	100%

Higher Education, All Institutions Degrees Awarded (in thousands)



Mission for SC Public Higher Education and Types of Institutions

Mission of Public Higher Education Act 359 of 1996 (Enacted July 1996)

- Established the Mission & Goals for Higher Education in South Carolina
- Identified four sectors of public higher education
 - Research Institutions
 - Four-Year Colleges and Universities
 - Two-Year Institutions Branches of USC
 - State Technical and Comprehensive Education System
- Directed CHE to "review and approve each institutional mission statement to ensure that it is within the overall mission of that particular type of institution as stipulated by §59-103-15 and is within the overall mission of the State."

Mission for Higher Education, §59-103-15(A)

. . . to be a global leader in providing a coordinated, comprehensive system of excellence in education by providing instruction, research, and life-long learning opportunities which are focused on economic development and benefit the State of South Carolina.

Goals to be achieved through this mission

- ✓ high academic quality
- ✓ affordable and accessible education
- ✓ instructional excellence
- ✓ coordination and cooperation with public education
- ✓ cooperation among General Assembly, CHE, Council of Presidents
 of State Institutions, institutions of higher learning, and the
 business community
- ✓ economic growth
- ✓ clearly defined missions

Primary Mission By Sector, §59-103-15(B)

"The General Assembly has determined that the primary mission or focus for each type of institution of higher learning or other post-secondary school in this State is as follows . . ."

Research Institutions

- college-level baccalaureate education, master's, professional, and doctor of philosophy degrees which lead to continued education or employment
- > research through the use of government, corporate, nonprofit-organization grants, or state resources or both
- public service to the State and local community

Clemson University • University of SC • Medical University of SC

Four-Year Colleges and Universities

- college-level baccalaureate education and selected master's degrees which lead to employment or continued education, or both, except for doctoral degrees currently being offered
- > limited and specialized research
- public service to the State and local community

The Citadel Coastal Carolina University

College of Charleston Francis Marion University

Lander University SC State University

USC Aiken USC Beaufort *

USC Upstate Winthrop University

*CHE approved on June 6, 2002, a mission change for USC Beaufort to enable the campus to become a 4-yr branch of USC.

Two-Year Institutions – Branches of USC

- college-level pre-baccalaureate education necessary to confer associates' degrees which lead to continued education at a four-year or research institution
- public service to the State and local community

USC Lancaster USC Salkehatchie
USC Sumter USC Union

State Technical & Comprehensive Education System

- ➢ all post-secondary vocational, technical, and occupational diploma and associate degree programs leading directly to employment or maintenance of employment and associate degree programs which enable students to gain access to other post-secondary education
- up-to-date and appropriate occupational training for adults
- special school programs that provide training for prospective employees for prospective and existing industry in order to enhance the economic development of South Carolina
- public service to the State and local community
- continue to remain technical, vocational, or occupational colleges with a mission as stated [herein] and primarily focused on technical education and the economic development of the State.

Technical Colleges, continued

Aiken Technical College Central Carolina Technical College Denmark Technical College Florence-Darlington Technical College **Greenville Technical College** Horry-Georgetown Technical College **Midlands Technical College Northeastern Technical College Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College Piedmont Technical College Spartanburg Technical College Technical College of Lowcountry Tri-County Technical College Trident Technical College** Williamsburg Technical College York Technical College

Funding for Public Higher Education in South Carolina

Public Higher Education Funding

SC Constitution, Article XI, Section 3

The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free public schools open to all children in the State and shall establish, organize and support such other public institutions of learning, as may be desirable.

- The State has supported a system of public higher education.
- ☐ There is an expectation that students will contribute to the cost of higher education.
- Overtime, both in SC and other states, the expected student contribution has risen while the State support of institutional education and general operating cost has fallen.

- In the 1970's and 1980's, state support of public higher education was high. In SC, the expected State share was 80% and the expected Student share was 20%.
- By the 1990's, state funding began to decline and student contributions began to increase.
- In the late 1990's, SC began providing state-funded, need-based grants and merit-based aid for students in public institutions. Additionally, nationwide and in SC, an increased emphasis was place on performance-based funding.
- By mid-2000, the decline in State support of operating costs and increased student tuition and fees had contributed to a shift in the balance of State and Student contributions with each now contributing about equally.

Education & General (E&G) Operating Funds

Funds for goods and services to meet and support institutions' primary mission of instruction, research and public service.

Sources of E&G Revenue

State Appropriations

Recurring Unrestricted (not designated) or

Restricted (specifically designated)

Non-recurring May be restricted or unrestricted, and

must be used for one-time expenditures

Tuition and Fees

Unrestricted May be used for E&G Operations

Restricted Designated for a specific purpose such

as debt service

Other Government Appropriations (e.g., Federal and Local)

- For SC institutions includes local appropriations from counties or municipalities
- May be restricted or unrestricted (Most Technical Colleges are required to fund Plant Operation & Maintenance with local funds)

Lottery Revenues

• In SC, lottery proceeds are used for education. Higher education institutions have received lottery funds specific purposes including, e.g., Endowed Chairs, Technology, and Excellence Enhancement

Gifts, Grants, and Contracts

- Restricted to the purpose of the gift, grant, or contract
- May be federal, state, or private

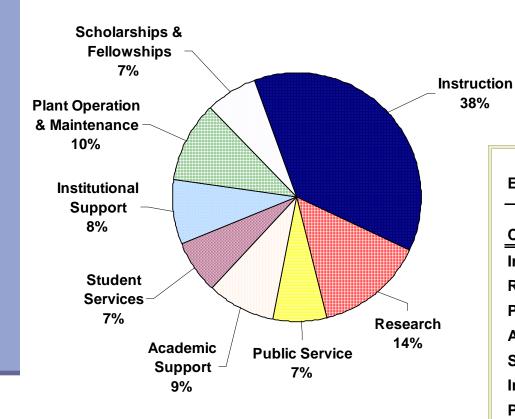
Private Donations –

Typically restricted to specific uses by the donor

Endowment Income

Restricted for the purpose of the Endowment

SC Public Higher Education Institutions E&G Expenditures, FY 2003-04



E&G Expenditures by Category, FY 2003-04

Dollars in Millions
\$813
\$309
\$145
\$197
\$149
\$182
\$226
\$145
\$2,167

Higher Education General and Lottery Fund Appropriations Compared to State Total

	FY 2000-0	1	FY 2005	-06	
General & Lottery Fund Revenue by Agency/Activity	Dollars	% of State Total	Dollars	% of State Total	
Public Colleges & Universities					Institution
Education Appropriatons	\$762,812,295	14.3%	\$632,279,416	10.7%	
Below-the-Line Appropriations	\$4,338,102	0.1%	\$5,238,357	0.1%	Operating
AHEC	\$18,394,116	0.3%	\$14,837,872	0.3%	
Commission on Higher Education					
CHE Administration	\$2,140,231	0.0%	\$2,376,261	0.0%	
Service Programs, Cutting Edge ¹	\$1,512,536	0.0%	\$4,254,526	0.1%	
Other Special Flow-Through Items ²	\$9,526,282	0.2%	\$6,973,512	0.1%	
State Tech Board					
State Level Programs	\$4,254,885	0.1%	\$9,721,113	0.2%	
State Board Administration	\$8,063,425	0.2%	\$7,280,020	0.1%	
Fconomic Development (C A T T)	\$28,009,159	0.5%	\$18 081 855	0.3%	
Tuition Grant Commission	\$21,566,449	0.4%	\$23,673,295	0.4%	Student
Undergraduate Scholarships ¹	\$27,291,300	0.5%	\$231,065,443	3.9%	
Estimated portion for Public Institutions	\$21,722,979	0.4%	\$192,708,579	3.3%	Aid
Estimated portion for Independent Colleges	\$5,568,321	0.1%	\$38,356,864	0.6%	
Other Higher Educ. Lottery Programs ²	n/a		\$50,900,000	0.9%	
Higher Education Total	\$887,908,780	16.7%	\$1,006,681,670	17.0%	
Total State Funds					
State General Fund Appropriations	\$5,316,901,837	100.0%	\$5,617,388,060	95.1%	
State Lottery Fund Appropriations	n/a		\$289,000,000	4.9%	
Total State General & Lottery Funds	\$5,316,901,837	100.0%	\$5,906,388,060	100.0%	

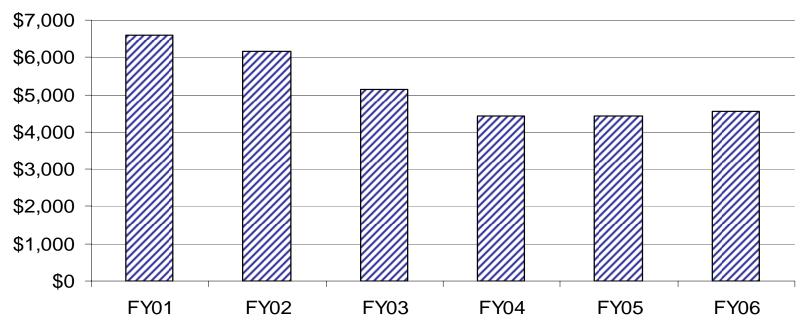
Source: SC Higher Education Statistical Abstract, 2005 and State Appropriation Acts FY01 and FY06. Appropriated funds and pay/health plan increases are included. Pay/Health plan is not included for Tuition Grants

¹⁾ Undergraduate Scholarship Appropriations include state general funds and state lottery funds for Palmetto Fellows, LIFE, HOPE, Lottery Tuition Assistance and Need-based Grants. Public and Independent portion is estimated based on annual award data. Barnwell Revenues of \$24,000,000 in FY01 and \$3,165,892 in FY06 that support the Education Endowment funds that apply toward Palmetto Fellows and Need-based Grants, are not included.

²⁾ Includes in FY06: National Guard Repayment Program, Higher Education Excellence Enhancement Program, Endowed Chairs, Technology Grants, and SC State.

Operating appropriations have declined 17% from \$763 million in FY01 to \$632 million as of FY06

Operating Appropriations Per Full-time Equivalent Student for South Carolina Higher Education Institutions



Tuition and Fee Revenue

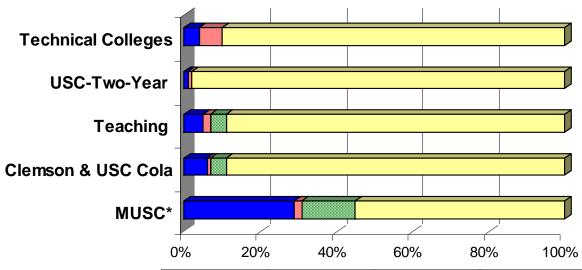
Revenues collected from fees charged to students for instructional services. Note that student financial aid received from government or private sources is remitted to the institution as tuition and fees.

Collected for the following purposes:

- Educational and General Fees (unrestricted, may be used for any operating expense)
- <u>Debt Service</u> (restricted to pay for institutional capital debt)
- Capital Fees (dedicated fees for plant improvement and/or renovation reserve accounts)
- Intercollegiate Athletics (dedicated)
- Health Fees (dedicated)
- Student Activity Fees (dedicated specific activities)

Required Tuition and Fees

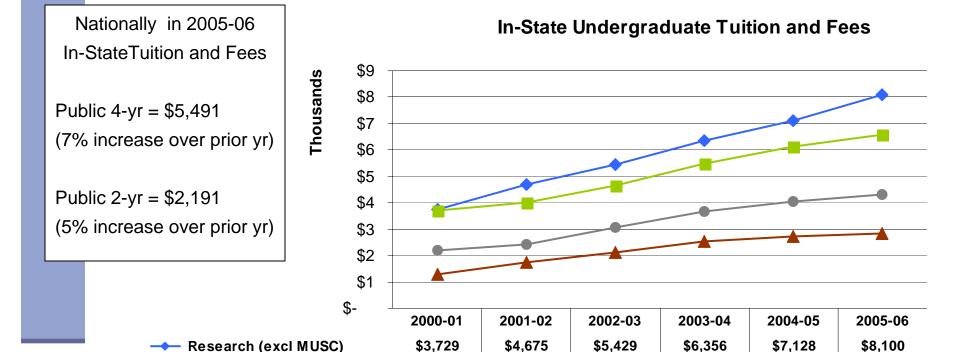
Percent Distribution of Required Tuition and Fees Full-time, In-state Undergraduates, Academic Year 2005-2006



	MUSC*	Clemson & USC Cola	Teaching	USC-Two- Year	Technical Colleges
□ Education & General Fees	55%	89%	89%	98%	90%
■ InterColl. Athletics, Medical, Student Activity Fees	14%	4%	4%	0%	0%
■ Capital Fees/Plant Improvmnt	2%	1%	2%	1%	6%
■ Debt Service Fees	29%	6%	5%	1%	4%

^{*}Includes Nursing & Health Professions only

Average Tuition & Required Fees for <u>In-State</u> Undergraduates (Excludes room, board, books and other incidentals)



Four-Year Colleges & Univ. *

Two-Year USC Campuses

Technical Colleges

\$3,688

\$2,200

\$1,290

\$4,014

\$2,410

\$1,733

\$4,660

\$3,080

\$2,129

\$5,467

\$3,656

\$2,537

\$6,142

\$4,058

\$2,708

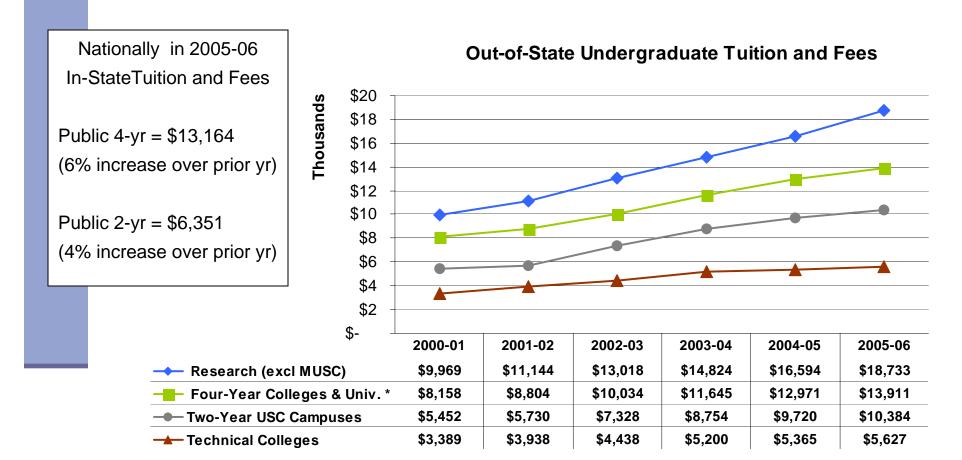
\$6,592

\$4,324

\$2,834

^{*} Four-Year Colleges and Universities – USC Beaufort recently transitioned to 4-Year status and is included only in 2005-06.

Average Tuition & Required Fees for Out-of-State Undergraduates (Excludes room, board, books and other incidentals)



^{*} Four-Year Colleges and Universities – USC Beaufort recently transitioned to 4-Year status and is included only in 2005-06.

TUITION & FEES BY STATE, Average Published Tuition and Fee Charges by State, 2005-06 (Enrollment-Weighted) Data are Sorted High to Low By 2005-06 by State. For Public Institutions the data are in-state rates.

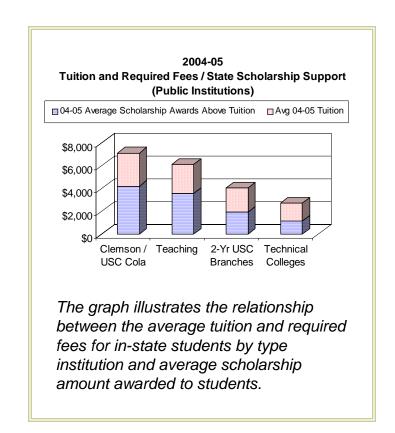
	Public Two-Year			Public Four-Year			Private Four-Year					
		2005-06	2004-05	% Change		2005-06	2004-05	% Change		2005-06	2004-05	% Change
1	Pennsylvania	\$6,280	\$5,910	6%	Pennsylvania	\$8,410	\$8,020	5%	Connecticut	\$24,080	\$22,780	6%
2	New Hampshire	\$5,100	\$4,600	11%	New Jersey	\$8,180	\$7,560	8%	Massachusetts	\$23,760	\$22,550	5%
3	Vermont	\$4,990	\$4,720	6%	Vermont	\$7,610	\$7,200	6%	Rhode Island	\$22,640	\$21,440	6%
4	Minnesota	\$4,020	\$3,810	6%	New Hampshire	\$7,460	\$6,990	7%	New Jersey	\$22,020	\$20,840	6%
5	Ohio	\$3,650	\$3,450	6%	Michigan	\$7,100	\$6,360	12%	New York	\$21,760	\$20,530	6%
6	Maine	\$3,600	\$3,430	5%	Ohio	\$7,040	\$6,600	7%	District of Columbia	\$21,690	\$20,760	4%
7	New York	\$3,490	\$3,370	4%	South Carolina	\$6,910	\$6,220	11%	Pennsylvania	\$21,630	\$20,460	6%
8	Wisconsin	\$3,330	\$3,110	7%	Maryland	\$6,790	\$6,480	5%	Maryland	\$21,590	\$20,430	6%
9	South Dakota	\$3,270	\$3,160	3%	Minnesota	\$6,680	\$6,220	7%	California	\$21,430	\$20,110	7%
10	lowa	\$3,180	\$2,990	6%	Illinois	\$6,540	\$5,970	10%	New Mexico	. ,	\$19,800	8%
11	South Carolina	\$3,130	\$2,990	5%	Maine	\$6,500	\$6,170	5%	NATIONAL	. ,	\$20,045	6%
12	Maryland	\$2,990	\$2,870	4%	Delaware	\$6,400	\$5,840	10%	Vermont	\$21,220	\$19,920	7%
13	Kentucky	\$2,970	\$2,770	7%	Connecticut	\$6,330	\$5,970	6%	New Hampshire		\$19,590	5%
14	North Dakota	\$2,950	\$2,720	8%	Virginia	\$6,050	\$5,610	8%	Minnesota		\$19,060	6%
15	Oregon	\$2,930	\$2,790	5%	Rhode Island	\$6,040	\$5,550	9%	Indiana		\$18,730	7%
16	New Jersey	\$2,920	\$2,750	6%	Missouri	\$5,830	\$5,570	5%	Oregon	\$19,830	\$18,760	6%
17	Massachusetts	\$2,770	\$2,550	9%	Massachusetts	\$5,660	\$5,230	8%	Virginia	\$19,310	\$17,930	8%
18	Alabama	\$2,730	\$2,720	<1%	lowa	\$5,620	\$5,400	4%	Washington	\$19,010		6%
19	Washington	\$2,660	\$2,500	6%	NATIONAL	\$5,491	\$5,126	7%	Wisconsin		\$18,100	5%
20	Indiana	\$2,650	\$2,520	5%	Indiana	\$5,490	\$5,210	5%	Ohio		\$17,860	6%
21	Connecticut	\$2,540	\$2,410	5%	Wisconsin	\$5,410	\$4,970	9%	Illinois		\$17,890	3%
22	Montana	\$2,480	\$2,370	5%	Oregon	\$5,360	\$5,100	5%	lowa		\$17,040	5%
23	Tennessee	\$2,390	\$2,200	9%	New York	\$4,950	\$4,890	1%	North Carolina	. ,	\$15,250	7%
24	Colorado	\$2,270	\$2,110	8%	South Dakota	\$4,950	\$4,710	5%	South Carolina	\$16,100	\$15,220	6%
25	Missouri	\$2,270	\$2,150	6%	Washington	\$4,950	\$4,610	7%	Georgia	\$15,660	\$14,730	6%
<u>26</u> 27	Oklahoma Michigan	\$2,260 \$2,200	\$2,130 \$2,070	6% 6%	Kentucky Texas	\$4,880 \$4,830	\$4,290 \$4,560	14% 6%	South Dakota Montana		\$14,600 \$14,440	7% 7%
28	NATIONAL	\$2,200	\$2,070 \$2,079	5%	North Dakota	\$4,830	\$4,360	10%	Florida		\$14,440	6%
29	Virginia	\$2,191	\$2,079	5%	Montana	\$4,790	\$4,380	9%	W est Virginia		\$14,330	6%
30	Delaware	\$2,170	\$2,030	7%	Arkansas	\$4,720	\$4,330	9%	Kansas	\$14,830	\$13,970	6%
31	Nebraska	\$2,170	\$1,980	8%	Alabama	\$4,700	\$4,390	6%	Tennessee		\$13,860	6%
32	Illinois	\$2,070	\$1,980	8%	Tennessee	\$4,650	\$4,220	10%	Nebraska	\$14,720	\$13,820	6%
33	Utah	\$2,070	\$1,920	7%	Nebraska	\$4,050	\$4,220	7%	Michigan	\$14,340	\$13,560	6%
34	Georgia	\$1,920	\$1,780	8%	Arizona	\$4,410	\$4,080	8%	Arizona	· · ·	\$13,520	6%
35	Florida	\$1,910	\$1,780	7%	Colorado	\$4,260	\$3,640	17%	Missouri	\$14,190	\$13,420	6%
36	Louisiana	\$1,900	\$1,800	6%	Kansas	\$4,240	\$3,870	10%	Kentucky		\$13,180	7%
37	Kansas	\$1,870	\$1,750	7%	California	\$4,140	\$3,830	8%	Texas	\$13,980	\$13,170	6%
38	West Virginia	\$1,840	\$1,820	1%	Mississippi	\$4,040	\$3,850	5%	Oklahoma	\$13,420	\$12,600	7%
39	Arkansas	\$1,810	\$1,730	5%	Idaho	\$3,890	\$3,560	9%	Idaho	+ -, -	\$12,580	6%
40	Idaho	\$1,810	\$1,740	4%	Alaska	\$3,750	\$3,440	9%	Delaware	\$12,260	\$11,330	8%
41	Wyoming	\$1,800	\$1,710	5%	W est Virginia	\$3,650	\$3,370	8%	Arkansas		\$11,150	9%
42	Mississippi	\$1,680	\$1,540	9%	Louisiana	\$3,500	\$3,330	5%	Alaska	\$11,790	\$11,320	4%
43	Nevada	\$1,640	\$1,590	3%	Utah	\$3,500	\$3,190	10%	Alabama	\$11,220	\$10,650	5%
44	Arizona	\$1,540	\$1,420	8%	North Carolina	\$3,440	\$3,370	2%	Hawaii	\$9,610	\$9,240	4%
45	Hawaii	\$1,520	\$1,460	4%	Oklahoma	\$3,430	\$3,180	8%	Mississippi	\$9,420	\$8,860	6%
46	Texas	\$1,510	\$1,420	6%	Wyoming	\$3,430	\$3,240	6%	Puerto Rico	\$4,780	\$4,450	7%
47	New Mexico	\$1,470	\$1,380	7%	New Mexico	\$3,310	\$3,070	8%	Wyoming	*	*	*
48	North Carolina	\$1,310	\$1,250	5%	Georgia	\$3,190	\$3,010	6%	Utah	*	*	*
49	California	\$810	\$810	0%	Hawaii	\$3,150	\$3,060	3%	North Dakota	*	*	*
50	Alaska	*	*	*	Florida	\$3,100	\$2,950	5%	Nevada	*	*	*
51	District of Columbia	*	*	*	Nevada	\$2,590	\$2,480	4%	Maine	*	*	*
52	Puerto Rico	*	*	*	Puerto Rico	\$1,410	\$1,190	18%	Louisiana	*	*	*
53	Rhode Island	*	*	*	District of Columbia	*	*	*	Colorado	*	*	*
											•	

^{*} The sample size for these fields is too small to report on.

Tuition and Required Fees and State Scholarships

Scholarships & Grants

- Funds awarded to students that are used for payment of tuition and required fees.
- SC supports undergraduate scholarships/ grants for students at SC public and independent institutions.
 - In 2005-06, \$257.6 million was appropriated for programs including:
 Palmetto Fellows, LIFE, HOPE, Lottery
 Tuition Assistance for 2-Yr Institutions,
 Need-Based Grants and Tuition Grants for Independent Institutions. The
 Lottery supports 72% of these funds.
 - In 2004-05, of the \$242 million total, 81,567 students attending SC public institutions received \$182 million (or 76%).



Waivers of Tuition and Required Fees

A waiver of tuition involves cases where an institution does not collect the full amount of the published tuition and required fees.

Public institutions may only waive tuition if the General Assembly has provided the authorization to do so.

Authorized Waivers of Tuition

- □ The General Assembly has provided that "<u>a public institution of higher</u> learning may offer educational fee waivers to no more than four percent of the undergraduate student body." (§59-101-620)
- In addition, the General Assembly has legislated a number of other provisions that direct institutions to provide free tuition (e.g., certain veteran's children, children of fireman, law-enforcement officers, and government employees killed in the line of duty) or to waive the out-of-state fee differential for non-residents (e.g., certain military personnel, students participating in certain international Sister State programs)

 Some of these provisions are permissive while others are prescriptive.

Non-E&G Operating Institutional Revenues

Auxiliary Enterprises

Generally self-supporting entities that furnish goods or services to students, faculty, or staff and that charge a fee related to the cost of the goods or services

Examples: Food Services, Large Intercollegiate Athletics (Clemson & USC), College Stores, Student Health Services, Faculty Clubs, Faculty & Staff Parking, Residence Halls

Hospitals

This category includes activities associated with patient care operations of the hospital including nursing and other professional services, general services, administrative services, fiscal service, and changes for physical plant operations and institutional support. Activities which take place within the hospital, but which are categorized more appropriately as instruction or research are not included in this category but instead are accounted for in the appropriate categories.

MUSC's Hospital became a separate entity in 2000 and is no longer a higher education function.

Independent Operations

Separately organized operations that are independent of, or unrelated to, but which may enhance the primary missions of the institution

Examples: Property owned by the institution and managed as investments for the institution's endowment; Commercial enterprises operated by the institution but not specifically for students, faculty, or staff; Federally funded research laboratories such as University of California's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory

Capital Funding

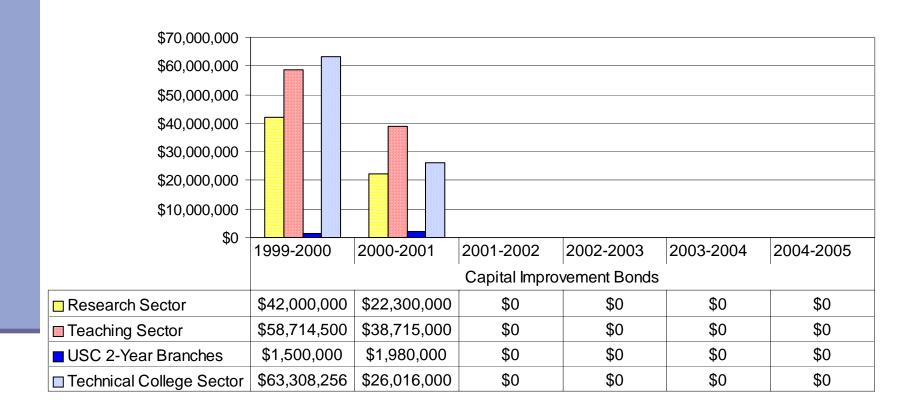
Non-operating funds that must be used to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets. Includes buildings, land, equipment and other.

Bonds available for Capital Projects

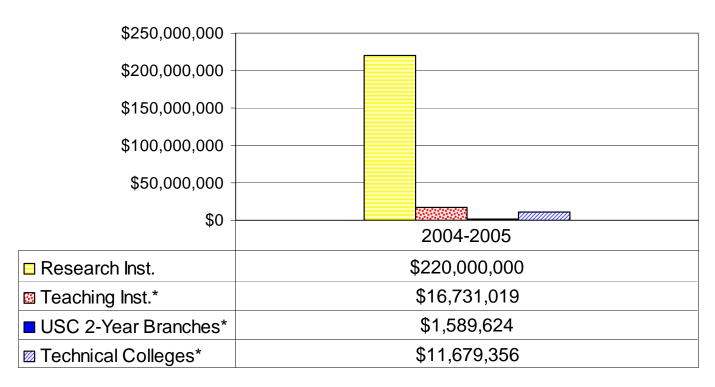
- Capital Improvement Bonds These bonds are for E&G facilities only and the Debt Service is paid by the State.
- Research Infrastructure Bonds These bonds are initiated and designated by the Legislature for Research Infrastructure Projects at the three research universities with a portion available to the other four-year and two-year institutions for deferred maintenance.
- Economic Development Bonds These bonds are initiated and designated by the Legislature for specific economic development projects.

- Institution Bonds (Tuition Bonds) Institutions have certain bonding capacities based on the amount of debt service from tuition and fees deposited with the State Treasurer. Institutions may not initiate bonds above their capacity as determined by law. These bonds are used for E&G facilities.
- Revenue Bonds These bonds are initiated by the institutions with approval of the State Treasurer and are secured by a revenue stream, usually housing revenue, food service revenue, athletic revenue, etc. These bonds are used for auxiliary projects.
- Special State Appropriations The Legislature may appropriate funds for capital items through the budget process. These appropriated funds are generally non-recurring funds and are designated for a specific project.

Capital Improvement Bonds for Higher Education 1999-2000 to 2004-05



Research Infrastructure Bonds for Higher Education 2004-05*



^{*} Act 187 of 2004 increased State bonding capacity for purposes of Research Infrastructure bonds. Under this Act, a small portion of the funds are provided to Teaching Institutions, Two-Year USC Campuses, and Technical Colleges for Deferred Maintenance Only. 2004-05 is the first year of these bonds and \$220 million was provided to Research Institutions and \$30 million to the remaining public institutions.

Comparing SC Public Higher Education Institutional Funding to Other States

SREB Data - South Carolina's Per Student Funding Compared to SREB States

SREB compiles comparable data from each of the 16 member states. Educational and general operating funds include state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fee revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, non-instructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards and private colleges and universities.

2003-04 Data for Four-Year Public Institutions

	SREB	SC	GA	NC	KY
State General Purpose Funds Per FTE	\$5,744	\$4,168	\$6,562	\$7,715	\$5,838
SREB Ranking	-	15	4	1	6
Tuition and Fee Revenues Per FTE	\$4,477	\$5,935	\$4,040	\$3,862	\$5,425
SREB Ranking	-	3	12	13	6
Total Funds Per FTE (incl State, Local, Special Purpose, and Tuition & Fees)	\$10,775	\$10,449	\$11,249	\$12,087	\$12,055
SREB Ranking	-	12	6	4	5
Median 2003-04 Tuition and Fees for In-State Full-Time Undergraduates	\$3,660	\$5,460	\$2,784	\$2,927	\$3,590
SREB Ranking	-	2	15	13	9
Source: SREB Fact Book, www.sreb.org					

SREB 2004-05 Four Year Institutions

Ranking from Highest being 1 and Lowest being 16.

Source: SREB Fact Bulletin "Funding for Public Colleges and Universities Continues to Lose Battle with Enrollment Growth and Inflation"

State Appropriations per FTE			Tuition	n & Fee Reve per FTE	enues	Total (Approp + T&F) per FTE			
SREB	\$6,414		SREB	\$5,006		SREB	\$11,420		
NC	\$8,784	1	DE	\$12,294	1	DE	\$18,748	1	
FL	\$8,103	2	MD	\$8,255	2	MD	\$15,760	2	
MD	\$7,505	3	SC	\$7,070	3	NC	\$13,034	3	
GA	\$7,163	4	KY	\$6,367	4	KY	\$12,865	4	
AR	\$6,727	5	VA	\$6,135	5	MS	\$12,224	5	
KY	\$6,499	6	MS	\$5,787	6	SC	\$11,717	6	
DE	\$6,454	7	AL	\$5,410	7	AR	\$11,554	7	
MS	\$6,436	8	WV	\$5,296	8	VA	\$11,395	8	
TN	\$6,104	9	TN	\$4,983	9	GA	\$11,351	9	
TX	\$6,085	10	AR	\$4,827	10	FL	\$11,326	10	
AL	\$5,464	11	TX	\$4,816	11	TN	\$11,087	11	
OK	\$5,261	12	OK	\$4,275	12	TX	\$10,901	12	
VA	\$5,260	13	NC	\$4,250	13	AL	\$10,874	13	
LA	\$5,077	14	GA	\$4,189	14	OK	\$9,535	14	
SC	\$4,647	15	LA	\$3,479	15	WV	\$9,090	15	
WV	\$3,794	16	FL	\$3,223	16	LA	\$8,556	16	

*SHEEO SHEF Survey - Higher Education Funding Per Capita and as a Percentage of State Revenues, 2004

"Higher Education Support" is considered as state and local tax and nontax support for public and independent higher education and includes special purpose appropriations for research-agricultural-medical. The data compare state and local higher education operating expenditures to state, local and lottery revenues.

Source: www.higheredinfo.org, SHEEO State Higher Education Finance Survey.

Higher Education Support as % of State & Local Tax Revenues and Lottery Profits
Higher Education Support as % of State and Local Tax Revenues
Higher Ed Support Per Capita

Nation	SC	GA	NC	KY
7.6%	6.9%	8.3%	11.4%	9.9%
7.7%	7.0%	8.6%	11.4%	9.9%
\$239	\$208	\$231	\$310	\$269

^{*}SHEEO - State Higher Education Executive Officers.

^{*}SHEF - State Higher Education Finance

National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), 2004 Expenditure Report

The NASBO Expenditure Report provides state, self reported, expenditures for states by seven functional categories including: K-12, Higher Education, Public Assistance, Medicaid, Corrections, Transportation, and All Other. Per the report, due to differences in how states fund various activities and given that some states' data are incomplete, state-to-state expenditure comparisons in any functional category can be misleading. A complete copy of the report is available at www.nasbo.org.

	Nation	SC	GA	NC	KY
Based on Actual Fiscal 2004					
Higher Ed. Expenditures** as % of Total					
% of State General Fund	11.9%	15.2%	12.9%	16.8%	16.0%
% of Other State Funds	14.6%	34.0%	51.5%	23.2%	36.9%
% of Federal Fund	5.6%	8.1%	23.8%	0.4%	7.3%
% of Bonds	20.9%	40.9%	19.1%	37.1%	-
% of Total	10.9%	19.0%	19.0%	14.2%	19.1%

^{**}For "Higher Education Funds", states were requested to include expenditures made for capital construction, community colleges, vocational education, law, medical, veterinary, nursing and technical scholls and assistance to private colleges and universities as well as tuition and fees and students loan programs. Higher Education expenditures exclude federal research grants and endowments to universities.